FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 AUGUST 1980

[The following is the first issue of the Middle East and South Asia Review, a synopsis of significant events and trends in the Middle East and South Asia and reaction to important international developments compiled from material monitored by FBIS. It will be published Monday through Friday, except holidays.]

Begin Letter

ITIM carried the text of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's reply to Egyptian President as-Sadat's second letter on the state of Egyptian-Israeli relations. Again revealing great sensitivity to Egyptian media and leader statements about both himself and Israel, Begin decried the "venomous campaign" of the Egyptian press and claimed that on an official level as well Egypt is not fulfilling its obligations under the peace treaty to refrain from "hostile propaganda." Citing a note he sent to President Carter on 17 September 1978, Begin said that Israel made a commitment to stop constructing new settlements only during the period set for the negotiation of the peace treaty, not the autonomy talks as As-Sadat had implied in his letter. He reiterated that Jerusalem is Israel's capital and is "indivisible" and dismissed Saudi Foreign Minister Fahd's threat of war as of "no concern to us." Begin interpreted Security Council Resolution 242 as not obligating Israel to carry out "what is called 'complete withdrawal'" from the occupied territories and claimed that there is a "general consensus" in the country not to retreat in any sector to the pre-1967 borders. Begin asked for an immediate renewal of the tripartite autonomy negotiations, which will remain disrupted, he told As-Sadat, "if you persist in your negative attitude." Begin in conclusion said that the Egyptian president should first have consulted him and President Carter through confidential channels on the idea of a tripartite summit, but he did not rule out the idea, saying that they should "quietly consider" the matter.

Israeli Incursion

In a statement reported by Beirut radio, Lebanese Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus complained that the latest Israeli incursion into southern Lebanon is being met by "indifference" from the "strong" states and by the inability of the Arab countries to counter Israeli policy with an "integral and realistic strategic plan." The radio also reported that Lebanon has lodged a strong protest with the UN Security Council over the Israeli action. Cairo reaction thus far has been confined to a brief radio report citing Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali as saying only that the incursion is a contravention of international law and a "new obstacle" to peace. Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir remarked in an interview with IDF Radio that without operations such as this Israel "would not stand a chance." Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan, also interviewed on IDF Radio, called the operation the largest since the Litani operation in 1978 and said as many as 60 terrorists had been killed.

Jerusalem Committee

The emergency session of the Islamic Conference Organization's Jerusalem committee concluded in Rabat on 18 August with a final statement reported by Rabat radio and MAP. The statement's 21 points included pledges to support the PLO financially and morally, to institute a political and economic boycott against states that have embassies in Jerusalem or recognize it as the capital of Israel, to take steps to broaden western recognition of the PLO and urge nonaligned states to sever relations with Israel, and to use Arab communities in Western countries--especially the United States--to apply pressure for Arab goals. The statement also called for the convening of an emergency session of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states in Morocco on 18 September.

Libya

While not directly denying foreign press reports that Libyan military units in Tobruk had risen against the government and that fighting is still raging in that city, JANA announced that the international media had "mistakenly believed" that a state of alert had been called in Libya, when in reality such a measure is being taken by Egypt in preparation for a military offensive. JANA made no mention of the reported coup attempt in Tobruk, but it sought to give the assurance that all is normal in that city by announcing that a gala celebration would be held there on 20 August to commemorate the 1 September revolution and that the festivities would be covered live by both television and radio. To date, Tripoli radio has given no indication of domestic strife in the country.

Iraq, Syria

Baghdad and Damascus radios have thus far given little attention to Iraq's 18 August raid on the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad and the expulsion of the entire Syrian diplomatic staff, aside from replaying their respective governments' statements on the affair. Briefly referring to the raid in a 19 August speech reported by INA, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn asserted that the large amount of poisons found in the Syrian Embassy indicated that he was not the only target but that the Iraqi people were also intended victims. Perhaps pending the conclusion of a plenary meeting of the Syrian Ba'th Party Central Committee, Damascus has had no further comment since the government statement of the 18th "regretting" Iraq's continued hostility and indulgence in "sideshows."

Iran, USSR

According to Tehran radio, the Soviet Union has closed its consulate general in Esfahan and is changing its consulate in Rasht to a consulate general. This follows Iranian demands for the closure of one of the two consulates in retaliation for Soviet denial of an Iranian request, following the closure of the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad, to open a consulate in Dushanbe.

Khomeyni Health

While Ayatollah Khomeyni's public appearances have not significantly decreased recently, concern for his health is being voiced over Tehran radio. Khomeyni himself admitted, in a speech to a group of Urumiyeh residents on 16 August, that he was "not quite well now," and the same day his office issued a statement urging people not to come to see him without an appointment. On 19 August Tehran radio reiterated the need to pay attention to announcements on Khomeyni's health and categorically stated that doctors have "strictly banned" meetings with him, having determined them to be "harmful to his health and condition."

Karmal Speech

Afghan leader Babrak Karmal used an independence day speech broadcast by Kabul radio to reiterate the standard Soviet and Afghan line that Soviet "limited military contingents" entered Afghan territory only after "continuous requests" by the Afghan Government for the defense of Afghan national interests and will return home once the "countries of the region" guaranteed cessation of interference in Afghanistan. He insisted that Afghanistan poses not the "slightest" danger to its neighbors, especially Pakistan and Iran, and rejected assertions that the USSR is using Afghanistan as a steppingstone to warmwater ports as "instigatory fabrications" by the imperialists.

YAR, PDRY

PDRY Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar has returned from San'a' where he delivered a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. Aden radio reported the PDRY defense minister as saying only that he had gone to San'a' as part of the "joint efforts" of the leadership of the two "parts" toward achieving unity. San'a' radio in earlier reports on the visit was more forthcoming with details.

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FURTHER REPORT ON JERUSALEM COMMITTEE MEETING

LD191436 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Casablanca, 19 Aug (MAP)--The extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee, held here from August 16 to 18 under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco, ended its works here Monday by the adoption of 21 resolutions.

After the solemn opening of the closing session, King Hussan II gave the floor to the rapporteur on the committee's works, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Morocan foreign minister, who read the following declaration:

The beneficient, the merciful, final declaration [as received] of the Jerusalem Committee held its extraordinary session under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II in Casablanca on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 5th, 6th and 7th Shawwal, 1400 (16 to 18 August, 1980).

The meeting was attended by his excellency Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and the other members of the committee:

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; His Excellency Major General Majidul Haq, minister of housing of the Republic of Bangladesh [title as received]; His Excellency Abdoulaye Toure, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Guinea; Mr Salifullah Salhani, charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran; His Excellency Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan [title as received]; His Excellency Kisrouan, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lebanon; His Excellency M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco; His Excellency Agha Shahi, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; His Excellency Ahmed Sedki ad-Dajani, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation; His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Senegal; His Excellency Muhammad al-Fatih Bisharah, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sudan in Saudi Arabia; His Excellency Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic; and His Excellency Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization.

The Libyan Arab People's Socialist Jamahiriyah and Indonesia were absent from the meeting.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, also delivered a speech. He warned against the impending danger to the dignity and faith of the Islamic identity in the wake of the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem to the Zionist entity. Prince Sa'ud also referred to the necessity of drawing up elaborate and successful plans to assure the interests of Muslims and religious shrines. He pointed to the good omens which came as a result of some Islamic countries taking executive steps to implement the decisions of Islamic conferences.

The next speaker was His Excellency Abdoulaye Toure, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Guinea. He expressed his country's support to the efforts of the Jerusalem Committee under His Majesty King Hassan II in this critical juncture which shows once again that Israel always plans to resort to force, violence and the policy of Judaization and to defy the feelings of Muslims. He conveyed to the committee a proposal by His Excellency President Ahmed Sekou Toure to set up a committee under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II within the context of an overall action programme by the Jerusalem Committee.

His Excellency Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, then announced that the delegation of his country will submit to the committee a working paper containing proposals for facing the situation.

The general secretariat circulated the speech of His Excellency Mr Habib Chatti, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] in which he underlined that the purpose behind the Israeli decision was to place the international community before a new irrevocable "fait accompli". He said that this might lead to the Zionist enemy continuing the policy of definitive annexation of the parts of the Arab territories he occupies as he did with Jerusalem. His excellency warned against the danger inherent in Israel's persistent designs and defiance of international charters and conventions. He called for new methods and effective initiatives to be taken by Islamic states and for intensive endeavours to change of position of some international parties that seem to ignore the aggressive and provocative measures taken by Israel.

A limited subcommittee was then formed and began Sunday morning examining the working papers submitted to the committee. It amalgamated them into one draft that was presented to the plenary's evening session the same day.

[Paragraphs texting the final statement omitted. For the text of the final statement of the Jerusalem Committee, see pages A 3-7 of the 19 August issue of this DAILY REPORT]

When Mr M'hamed Boucetta finished reading the final declaration, Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization took the floor. After he thanked King Hassan II for the efforts his majesty displayed to guide the works of the committee, and after he praised the assistance that Morocco always grants to the Arab and Islamic nations every time a danger threatens them, Mr Chatti stated that this extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee was summoned following the ill-fated Zionist decisions of annexing the Arab Jerusalem and proclaiming it "the eternal capital" of the Zionist entity. Mr Chatti further outlined that this decision which hurts the feelings of all Muslims, and constitutes a challenge to all the indignation reactions it raised all over the world, is a threat for international peace and security. "By passing this law, Israel once again wants to put the international community before a new and irreversible accomplished fact", stated the ICO secretary general, adding that Israel knowingly took this decision immediately after the United Nations special assembly on the question of Palestine, held last July.

After he recalled the UN resolution that urges Israel to withdraw from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem before next November 15, and that recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of a state on its land, Mr Chatti said that, "what must be feared most in such circumstances is that the Zionist entity carries on its policy of annexation of all the other parts of the Arab occupied territories, as it is the case for Jerusalem." On the other hand, Mr Chatti pointed out that the Islamic nation's initiatives have always been inspired by international legitimacy and aimed at safeguarding international peace and security. "The world has become aware of the Islamic nation's concern about the Israeli practices and provocations that constitute a threat to peace and aim at hurting the feelings of Muslims and challenging the human values and civilization as well as the decisions of the international community", stated Mr Chatti. After he recalled that the Arab and Islamic nation remains attached to international legitimacy by referring the question to international institutions and by respecting their charters and their resolutions in order to reach a just settlement, able to guarantee a global and lasting peace in the region. The ICO secretary general pointed out that the Arab and Islamic nation comes up against the Israeli blindness and against the unconditional support of the United States to Israel, despite the fact that they do not ignore that this attitude is a threat to peace and constitutes a violation of the international principle that excludes the annexation of lands occupied by force.

"The events that occured in Jerusalem are of extreme importance. They incite us to react without delay by adopting a firm policy aiming at defending this holy city and at liberating it from the yoke of Zionist occupation by immediately implementing the recent decisions of the Islamic conferences, the UN General Assembly and Security Council," stated Mr Chatti, adding "Israel and the countries supporting it must realize that all the obstacles laid on the way of a just settlement cannot weaken our efforts and our struggle aiming at reestablishing Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem". "Western countries, and more especially the United States must be aware that we are elaborating firm measures in order to dissuade Israel, liberate our lands and establish a Palestinian state. The world is witness that anything able to postpone, the implementation of international justice, is very serious because it constitutes a violation of the principles and values for which peoples have struggled".

He also pointed out that even if the United States oppose their veto [as published] at the Security Council, the Arab and Islamic nation will carry on its struggle unless the United States realized that its attitude can only harm its own interests, and threaten peace in the world.

In conclusion, Mr Chatti said, "The support generally granted to our just and legitimate rights by the majority of the member countries of the United Nations, encourages us to untiringly carry on our action which is aiming at changing the situation due to Israeli stubborness, which challenges the decisions of the international community.... The spirit of Islamic solidarity that presided over the works of this session contributed to achieving these results, which show the Arab and Islamic nation's strong will to oppose the challenges and plots against our existence, our religious values and our civilization".

PAPER VIEWS SYRIAN RESPONSE TO U.S. MILITARY PLANS

LD190837 Kuwait AL-HADAF in Arabic 14 Aug 80 p 12

[Special dispatch: "Syrian-Soviet Joint Defense Treaty; the Soviet Fleet in the Mediterranean Ready for Immediate Intervention"]

[Text] Damascus--Well-informed diplomatic sources have stated that they have reliable information of a serious nature about the phased implementation of the U.S. plans in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf under the guise of protecting oilwells and of guaranteeing the flow of that vital commodity, oil, to the United States and the rest of the Western industrial countries.

According to this information, President Carter's administration recently decided to station the new Pershing missiles, which are capable of carrying nuclear warheads, in the Zionist entity and in Egypt. The decision stipulates that this be carried out secretly in view of the strong denunciation and reaction it will provoke from some Arab states which oppose the Camp David agreements, as well as from the Soviet Union.

It is known that the deployment of this type of sophisticated weapon in the Middle East will affect the international balance of power. We note in this respect that the American plan to deploy this type of missiles in a number of Western European states by the end of 1982 is the subject of intense controversy between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Netherlands and Belgium have refused to deploy this type of missile on their territories because of the danger this involves and as a result of the Soviet warnings to the Western European countries concerned.

American-Zionist Command

This information further indicates that the Zionist entity's rulers have refused to permit the Americans alone to supervise the bases for these missiles. The formula that has been decided upon for adoption stipulates that supervision of these bases should be a joint Zionist-American responsibility, provided that the American military personnel engaged in the operation of these missiles be designated as experts in civilian clothes.

The information also points out that the Americans do not intend at present to equip these missiles with nuclear warheads but with very sophisticated conventional warheads. The nuclear warheads, however, will be at the disposal of the command supervising the operation of these missiles which will be deployed in some of the vessels of the American 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, particularly on aircraft carriers.

Striking at the Arab Opposition

The informed diplomatic sources point out that the deployment of these missiles in the Zionist leaders a role in supervising them will provide the enemy with an opportunity to use them for his own private interests and to equip them with warheads which, according to the information, he can produce within his nuclear armament programs. Once we realize that all the American plans that are being implemented in this part of the world under the guise of safeguarding the flow of oil supplies to the Western industrial world are nothing but a veil to consolidate American and Zionist domination of this vital area, we will understand that the objective is to strike at the Arab regimes which oppose the Camp David agreements and to force all the Arab countries to accede to these agreements which consecrate the enemy's victory and his complete domination of the area.

As-Sadat and the Sources of Danger

As far as Egypt is concerned the American and Egyptian news media are trying to portray Washington's assent to ship sophisticated equipment to Egypt as proof of the good intentions of the United States. However, according to the informed diplomatic sources, the fact of the matter is that all the sophisticated weapons which Washington has sent and is sending to Egypt will be in the charge of American military personnel. Within this context, several sections of the Egyptian military bases--naval and air bases--were recently put in the charge of American military missions specializing in the administration and operation of this type of sophisticated weapons. For this reason, the Zionist enemy has not objected to the shipment of these weapons to Egypt because he has guarantees that the Egyptian role in this field is restricted to formalities that are beneficial to the Egyptian regime in terms of propaganda and of deceiving Egyptian public opinion.

We note in this respect that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has often said recently that the weapons he is receiving from the United States will not be used against the Zionist entity but against what he described as "the sources of danger to the Arabs," meaning the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Syria, Ethiopia and South Yemen.

Soviet Planes and Missiles

In view of all these facts and developments, we can emphasize that the Syrian leadership is watching with great caution all the military development resulting from the continued implementation by the United States of its military plans in the Middle East and the Arab Gulf, concentrating particularly on the roles of the Zionist entity and As-Sadat's regime in these plans. The Syrian leadership has before it the task of confronting these mounting dangers which increase the possibility of the enemy launching a lightning surprise aggression against Syria. Therefore, there is concentration on the need to supply the Syrian forces with whatever is necessary to achieve strategic balance with the enemy. It is known that this balance has been perilously upset during the past few years in favor of the enemy since the Egyptian regime abandoned the Arab trench and went over to the enemy's trench.

According to this information, the Syrian leadership has made good progress in preparing plans to compensate for the shortcoming in Syria's ability to confront the new and imminent dangers. It can be said that this objective will be achieved through a qualitative development of relations with the Soviet Union--a matter which will insure for Syria the ability to confront any aggression the enemy might commit. The form which the development of these relations between Damascus and Moscow will take will be the conclusion of a joint defense treaty that will commit the Soviet Union to giving all the necessary military aid to defend Syria and to playing a direct role in this respect.

This involves furnishing Syria with a very sophisticated defense network, including new anti-aircraft missiles that are more advanced than those which were successfully used in the October 1973 war against the raiding Zionist planes, as well as with a very sensitive radar network and most up-to-date fighter planes piloted not by Syrians but by Cubans, Vietnamese or pilots from any Eastern European country.

The Role of the Soviet Fleet

In addition to that, the Soviet fleet in the Mediterranean has recently been reinforced with new vessels, including landing craft that are equipped with sophisticated equipment. These vessels always carry several thousand highly trained special troops who are capable of immediately intervening anywhere as soon as they receive orders.

It is worth recalling that the Zionist press recently disclosed that Soviet ships equipped with sensitive electronic reconnaissance equipment were constantly cruising close to the Zionist shores. These sources said that the Zionist leadership is considering taking a decision to increase its territorial waters from 9 to 14 miles in order to keep the Soviet ships away from the Zionist shores and thus render them incapable of implementing their reconnaissance task.

New evidence is emerging daily which indicates U.S. determination to continue implementing its military plans in the Mediterranean in order to dominate the area completely. It has become clear that the Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime have a special role in these plans--a role that is becoming increasingly important as days go by. America's real intentions were announced a week ago by NATO's naval commander who said that the United States will not withdraw its military forces which it recently concentrated in the gulf area even if the Soviet Union withdraws all its military forces from "Afghanistan." A few days ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said that Washington will go ahead with its military plans in the gulf area. He said: These plans cost the American Treasury $5 billion a year.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI CROWN PRINCE FAHD

NC200810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday received Abu Bakr Rafi', the charge d'affaires of the Saudi Embassy in Beirut, and received from him a message from Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Brother Abu 'Ammar has sent a message to King Khalid to thank him for the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's position on developments in the Jerusalem issue.

Faruq Qaddum MEETS WITH ARAB AMBASSADORS IN LEBANON

NC200814 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] met last night with the brother ambassadors and representatives of the Arab states accredited to Lebanon. He explained to them the developments of the honorable battles waged by the fighters of the joint [Palestinian-Lebanese] forces against the Zionist forces in southern Lebanon. He underlined the political objectives behind this aggression and noted the future expectations.

During the 90-minute meeting, Brother Abu al-Lutf exchanged views with the Arab representatives on the latest developments in the situation in the Arab arena.

PLO LEADER CRITICIZES ARAB TIES WITH U.S.

LD181234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1031 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Aug (KUNA)--A Palestinian leader has criticised Islamic countries for maintaining cordial relations with the United States and said those countries should exert pressure on the U.S. administration to stop its unlimited support to Israel.

Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee, said it was strange that these countries should continue to keep cordial relations with the U.S. which provides Israel with all the means to help strengthen her occupation of the Arab territories.

In an interview published by AR-RAY AL-AMM newspaper here Monday, Naji, who holds second rank in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, shed doubts on the seriousness of resolutions adopted by the Islamic conferences and said that actions were contrary to resolutions "because Arab and Islamic money and oil continue to pour into the U.S. and the West without strings."

Naji, who is [word indistinct] of the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for consolidating the steadfastness of the Palestinians under [word indistinct] occupation, said that the Arab support for the Palestinians under occupation was insufficient and said that the PLO would ask the Arab countries to sanction one billion dollars per year for this purpose.

Talking about the Palestinian presence in Lebanon as well as the Lebanese crisis, Naji said that the recent military operations carried out by the Phalangist Party against its Liberal Party allies were conducted at the instructions of Israel. He disclosed that the Phalangist Party military commander Pierre al-Jumayyil had met in [word indistinct] chief of the Israeli Army Staff General Refa'el Eytan to co-ordinate military options.

He accused the Phalangists of collaborating with Israel in implementing a plan to liquidate the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon and to subsequently invade Syria.

KING HUSAYN WARNS PALESTINIANS OF ISRAELI ATTACK

JN171102 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1050 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Aug (GNA)--A Palestinian official stated today that Jordan's King Husayn warned the Palestinian resistance that Israel will launch a big attack against Palestinian positions in Lebanon in September or October.

Talal Naji, PLO Executive Committee member, told the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that King Husayn received information about this attack from well-informed Western sources.

BAHRAIN

PREMIER SAID TO RENEW SUPPORT FOR SAUDI-IRAQI INITIATIVE

JN191520 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1435 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Manama, 19 Aug (GNA)--The Bahraini prime minister, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received here today 'Abd ar-Razzaq Ibrahim Sa'id, Iraqi ambassador to the State of Bahrain.

In a statement after the meeting, the Iraqi ambassador said that he had discussed with the Bahraini prime minister bilateral relations and the latest developments in the Arab Gulf region and the Arab region.

He added: During the meeting, the Bahraini prime minister reiterated his support for the Iraqi initiative contained in Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia and the agreement reached there, an agreement which must be supported by all the Arab brothers.

The Iraqi ambassador said: His highness the Bahraini prime minister also stressed that Iraq intends to use nuclear reactors for peaceful purposes only and that Zionism has fabricated its feverish campaign against Iraq to obstruct Iraq's cooperation with France and Italy.

HEIR APPARENT RECEIVES LIBYAN AMBASSADOR 18 AUG

GF181149 Manama Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] His excellency the heir apparent and commander general of Bahrain defense force, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, received at his Ar-Rifa' office this morning the Libyan ambassador to Bahrain, who delivered to his excellency a message from the Libyan minister of defense.

GOVERNMENT DENIES SCHOLARSHIPS TO STUDENTS ABROAD

GF191151 Sharjah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Bahrain--The Bahraini Government has deprived six Bahraini students of their scholarships to the United States and Canada. It has also withdrawn grants given to six other students studying in Kuwait University and has prevented them from traveling abroad.

This information has been released by Bahraini Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah. He said the government has begun implementing recently announced measures against Bahraini students accused of engaging in political activities while abroad.

The Bahraini minister said these students have engaged in prohibited political activities and participated in the occupation of the Bahraini Embassy in Kuwait and the Arab League office in New York.

KUWAIT

EC'S THORN ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH KUWAITI OFFICIALS

LD200910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait 20 Aug (KUNA)--Gaston Thorn of the EC has begun his talks with the Kuwaiti leaders about developments of the Middle East crisis.

Thorn has met with the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah in the presence of the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The latter is expected to hold detailed talks with Thorn later today.

Government officials have said that Kuwait will inform Thorn, the foreign affairs minister of Luxembourg, that it wants the European Community to play a definite role to establish peace in the Middle East and settle the Palestinian issue. They also have said that Kuwait will inform him that any European initiative in the Middle East should be independent of the American peace efforts, especially of the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David accords, which have been rejected by the majority of Arab countries. Kuwaiti officials have added that the Kuwaiti Government will explain its view to Thorn, who arrived here (Kuwait) last night. Its view is that permanent peace in the Middle East cannot be established without Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland and the establishment of their independent state.

The visit of the chairman of the EC Council of Ministers to the gulf Arab states comes at the start of the first leg of the second stage of a factfinding tour of the Middle East. He will also visit Iraq and Saudi Arabia during this stage. The first stage included the headquarters of the Arab League in Tunis, Israel, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.

On arrival (in Kuwait) Thorn told newsmen that it was not time yet to make press statements as his tour was of an exploratory nature, "the aim of which is to learn the view of the states we are going to visit and to complete the picture we formed during our first tour as regards what the European countries can contribute toward resolving the Middle East issue." He added that his first tour had positive results and that the officials in the area "responded" to the scheme of a European initiative to resolve the crisis. In answer to a question concerning the future of the city of Jerusalem, he said he did not feel it was a difficult issue to solve, recalling the European Community's condemnation of Israel's decision to annex Arab Jerusalem and declaring it its unified capital.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM COMMENTS ON SAUDI CALL FOR JIHAD

GF161428 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 15 Aug 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Statements That We Hope Will Develop"]

[Text] It can be said that the Saudi crown prince's call for jihad represents an open invitation for mobilization in preparation for a major action involving the entire nation.

If in the past the call for jihad was associated with a real threat against Islam from its enemies, the call for jihad today is associated with more than one threat to the survival of the entire nation.

Prince Fahd's statements came at an appropriate time to dot the i's and cross the t's and to spell out words that were never before understood. For this reason we can say that the Saudi statement could constitute a working paper to be adopted as a starting point for the formulation of a common Arab stand and prepare for the long-awaited battle. Events have proved the need for such a battle as the only option in pursuing "the art of the possible" in the present age. "Talking is not useful anymore nor are statements. The Arab and Islamic nations are facing a unique challenge supported by the most powerful military powers in the world. The question is whether we can survive or not."

A statement of such clarity and frankness pleases millions of Arabs and expressed faithfully their feelings of humiliation and shame toward what has been taking place in the Arab arena in the way of indifference and inability to do something against the continuing Israeli defiance, which has already gone beyond the bounds of logic. It was thought that the Arab regimes had ready plans and clear understanding of the method through which aggression can be stopped, especially when the Israeli knife reaches the depths in our body that imposes a real threat to life itself.

When the decision to annex Jerusalem was made, we realized that we had never learned from our experience or what our enemy had done to us. The feeling of suffering grew as hope of changing the situation grew smaller and weaker.

Hence, our insistence on the need to reply to the Israeli decision rises from fear that the new decision might pass as the rest of the Israeli decisions and measures have passed and become a fait accompli.

Since it is a matter of life or death, we hope that the Saudi statement will develop into a stand that is adopted by the entire Arab arena. In this way effective Arab military, economic and political capabilities would unite to support the major front facing the Zionist enemy. We also hope that the call for jihad will be translated into a real and multifaceted effort in which everyone will face up to his historic responsibility now that the policy of moderation has failed and the United States and Israel have failed to win their wager through their Camp David partner.

OMAN

OMAN CONVEYS DISPLEASURE ON EMBASSY TO NETHERLANDS OFFICIAL

JN201042 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Muscat, 20 Aug (GNA)--The Omani Foreign Ministry summoned the Netherlands council general in Muscat this morning and asked him to notify his government that Oman considers the Israeli Knesset decision to annex Arab Jerusalem to the Zionist entity and declare the holy city as the eternal capital of Israel as a blatant aggression against one of the holiest of places to the Arab and Islamic nation and as a blatant defiance of Security Council and UN resolutions which oppose the forcible annexation of occupied land.

Malallah 'Ali Habib, head of the Political Affairs Department at the Omani Foreign Ministry, affirmed that the Sultanate considers the continued presence of the Netherlands Embassy in Jerusalem as support on the part of the Netherlands for the Israeli aggression against the Islamic peoples.

Habib requested that the Netherlands consul inform the Netherlands Foreign Ministry about the Omani Government's opinion regarding the necessary removal of the Netherlands' Embassy from Jerusalem to enable the Omani Government to maintain normal relations between the two countries.

The Netherlands counsul promised to convey the Omani request to the Netherlands Foreign Ministry and to report the response to the Omani Foreign Ministry on receiving it.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED WITH U.S.

LD192004 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80 EA

[Text] An agreement to establish a joint committee for economic cooperation between Oman and the United States was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Omani Government by His Excellency Yusuf al-Alawi, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, while Mr (Gebenhof), the U.S. charge d'affaires in Muscat, signed on behalf of the United States. The signing ceremony was attended by His Excellency Malallah 'Ali Habib, chief of the Political Department in the Foreign Ministry and head of its sixth department. The committee will be cochaired by his excellency the Foreign Ministry under secretary and his excellency the U.S. ambassador in Muscat.

The permanent working committee will consist of Omani and U.S. employees. The committee will be the central point for overseeing economic and trade relations between the two countries. The committee will also seek the participation of U.S. governmental bodies, in addition to participation by the American private sector, companies, corporations and cultural institutions in the development of the Omani economy.

QATAR

PAPER CALLS FOR POPULAR ISLAMIC MARCH ON JERUSALEM

JN201036 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Doha, 20 Aug (GNA)--A Qatari newspaper calls on Muslims throughout the world to respond to the call for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem and to stage a march of millions of Muslims headed by several Islamic leaders and rulers.

In a commentary today, AR-RAYAH expresses its belief that in the case of such a march with a sacred and religious objective, Israel will not be able to do anything but to try using its nuclear weapons if it has decided to commit suicide.

The paper adds: A march of 2 or 3 million Muslims, unarmed and unaggressive but instilled with a deep faith like that of martyrs, might change history. Rather, it will definitely change history. Only such a march will realize the true meaning of jihad, the sole option available to the Muslims.

AR-RAYAH explains that if Israel thought of using its nuclear weapons, it might slaughter about 100,000 of these millions. If such a situation arises, the Muslim blood shed in this march will be like a cascading wrath that will overrun Israel and not leave it in peace until doomsday.

SAUDI ARABIA

SAUDI AIRLINER CRASHES IN RIYADH; 260 FEARED DEAD

BK200230 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpt] The BBC has reported a plane crash in Saudi Arabia. More than 260 people are feared killed. The radio quoted the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY as saying that the plane caught fire after take off for Jiddah from Riyadh airport.

Radio Pakistan's Karachi correspondent reports that Saudi Airlines flight No 163 left Karachi at 1832 [1332 GMT] yesterday evening. There were a number of Pakistanis on board the flight, many of whom disembarked at Riyadh. The remainder were going on to Jiddah.

YAR

TEXT OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL FRONT STATEMENT

JN141616 (Clandestine) Democratic National Front Radio in Arabic to North Yemen 1500 GMT 11 Aug 80

["Text" of statement issued by the Secretariat of the Democratic National Front in the YAR--date not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Our great Yemeni people; masses of our peasants, tribes, workers, students, youth and intellectuals; officers and soldiers; patriotic chieftains and businessmen: The Democratic National Front [DNF] has striven to achieve democracy for our people in the northern part of the Yemeni homeland. The DNF embarked upon proposing a program for the sake of achieving development through peaceful and democratic means. The DNF called for releasing political prisoners; for granting a real amnesty; for stopping acts of terrorism, detentions and military campaigns; for guaranteeing democratic freedoms, foremost of which are the freedoms of thought, press, parties, political organizations and trade unions; and for setting up a people's assembly stemming from the democratic forces and elected on a free and democratic basis to assume the legislative authority in the country and to draft a democratic constitution that would guarantee public freedoms in the country.

The DNF stressed the need for realizing democracy for the sake of establishing security and stability, sparing the country the affliction of fighting and bloody struggle and preventing the imperialist and reactionary forces from sowing sedition in the ranks of our people and causing internal wars by using their agents--mercenaries and warmongers. The imperialist and reactionary forces' attempts aim at harming our country's sovereignty and independence and at intervening in our country's affairs. These forces include reactionary Saudi elements and U.S. imperialism in particular.

Proceeding from its program, the DNF conducted a dialogue with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The dialogue resulted in the signing of the 31 January agreement between the DNF and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The agreement defined the basic aims of national unity and the various procedures necessary for guaranteeing security, stability and peace in the country.

However, Saudi agents and the warmongers of the Wahhabis inside and outside the state organs began implementing a premeditated plot hatched by reactionary and imperialist circles aimed at disturing security, stability and peace; at thwarting the 31 January agreement between the DNF and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih; at spreading confusion and lies among the people's ranks; at inciting armed conflicts; and at dragging the armed forces into unjustified battles against the masses of the people, which only serve the adamant enemies of our Yemeni people.

The objectives and designs of our adamant enemies are aimed at placing our country under the yoke of suvservience, backwardness and division.

Within 6 months, the agent elements of Saudi reaction, including Wahhabis and others, perpertrated more than 50 assassination attempts against patriotic elements and the people's masses, particularly in the provinces of Ibb, Ta'izz, (?Dhamar), Al-bayda', (?al-jawf), Ban'a' and Sa'dah. These elements have also caused fighting to erupt against our masses in (Al-'udri) area [words indistinct].

Earlier, these reactionary elements launched a campaign against the village of (Ruwand), in Ibb Province. They displaced families, destroyed houses and looted properties. Several DNF strugglers and citizens have been martyred between 24 July and now.

These elements have ignited battles in the Kbuba area. Currently, they are preparing a military campaign against Sa'dah, particularly against the ('Arman) tribe. These criminal acts were carried out in the wake of the distribution of thousands of various arms and tens of millions of riyals by Saudi reaction and other hostile quarters among their agents.

At a time when Saudi reaction is attacking the positions of the Yemeni army in [word indistinct], north of Sa'dah, and is occupying an important part of our land, Saudi reaction is preparing a military campaign against the bold Sa'dah tribes, particularly the ('Arman) tribe. These tribes valiantly confronted the Saudi intervention in our country's affairs.

Saudi reaction and the imperialist circles are using the agent Wahhabis as a (?smoke-screen) for the deceptive ideological pretensions which are aimed at casting doubts on the religious beliefs of the Yemeni people in order to obliterate their heritage and role in (?championing) and defending the Islamic mentality. Saudi reaction and imperialist circles forget that the Yemeni people were the first to support the prophet, God bless him and grant him salvation, and were in the forefront during the Islamic conquests. However, the Saudi and imperialist propaganda and pretensions as well as their political objectives--which are hostile to our people's sovereignty, independence, progress and unity--are well-known to the masses of our people. Our people are capable of confronting this charlatanry and tendentiousness. Saudi reaction and imperialism are using the Wahhabis, mercenaries and warmongers to incite tribal feuds and differences in order to dismember our Yemeni people, to steer them toward fighting in the various provinces and to sow sedition among the Yemeni tribes. These criminal acts, which are being carried out by our enemies--who are supported by Saudi reaction--against the patriotic strugglers and our masses in the border areas of Sa'dah Province are aimed at preparing the political atmosphere [words indistinct] and at blatantly dragging the country into the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot and the treasonous Camp David.

Masses of our great people: The DNF, which has taken upon itself the task of shouldering the responsibility of achieving the national and democratic objectives of our masses--objectives defined by the DNF political program--will continue to rely on the masses and their sacrifices as well as on the strugglers' determination on behalf of Yemeni freedom, progress and unity. The DNF will not stand idly by vis-a-vis the acts of murder, assassination and sabotage. The DNF will retaliate against the hostile forces' plots out of self-defense and the right to struggle for the sake of achieving the national and historical objectives of our great Yemeni people [words indistinct].

At the time when it hails the masses' steadfastness and valiant confrontation of the agents, the DNF urges the people to enjoy high vigilance and to expose the agent forces. The DNF calls on all the patriotic, honest forces inside and outside the state organs to shoulder their responsibility of confronting the [words indistinct] in defense of their interest and [word indistinct]. It is incumbent upon all the honest, patriotic elements inside and outside the state organs to shoulder their responsibility to guarantee security and stability in the country and to exert the efforts that will lead to the achievement of their independence and democracy. Despite what was happened and what is taking place, the DNF calls on freedom-progress-democracy-loving forces in the Arab world and in the world to stand by the struggle of our Yemeni people under the DNF in order to struggle solidly against the agents, mercenaries and warmongers for the sake of sovereignty for the people, democracy for the people and the unity for Yemen. Victory is ours. God and the masses of our people are standing by us. Long live the DNF and long live our great Yemeni people.

Issued by the Secretariat of the Democratic National Front in the YAR.

AS-SADAT ON INVITATION TO NAVON, MUBARAK TOUR, PRICE CONTROLS

NC181553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1432 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Alexandria, 18 Aug (MENA)--At a meeting today with the press and information leaders, which was attended by Culture and Information Minister Mansur Hasan, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat stressed the right of the Egyptian information and press media to deal freely with subjects of interest to the public opinion and their right to express their views on these subjects in an objective manner without making personal attacks on political figures in Israel or any other state.

Speaking about the dimensions of the Egyptian foreign policy and what has been said regarding the invitation to the Israeli president, Yitzhaq Navon, to visit Egypt, the president explained that this invitation was addressed to the president from the premise of practicing the normalization of relations and that it has no special political significance, particularly because we know that Israel follows the parliamentary system under which the political decisions are the jurisdiction of the prime minister.

It was within this context that an invitation has been addressed to President Navon to repay the visits which President as-Sadat paid to Israel. It is up to President Navon to fix the appropriate date for responding to this invitation.

Referring to the tour of Vice President Husni Mubarak to Europe at the end of this month, President Anwar as-Sadat said that this tour represents a normal political move based on an invitation to the vice president to attend the air display in Britain. His excellency had accepted this invitation some time ago and he will seize the occasion of his presence in Europe to explain Egypt's point of view, particularly after the recent developments, the Jerusalem problem and the messages exchanged in its regard between the Egyptian and the Israeli governments. It was this problem that led to the suspension of the negotiations.

At his meeting with the press and information leaders, the president dealt with the domestic policy stressing that he will devote his attention during the next phase to solving the internal mass problems for which he has already allocated 95 percent of his time.

His excellency said that a committee was formed yesterday under the chairmanship of the vice president and including in its membership Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and the ministers of agriculture and supplies to prepare radical solutions to the problem of price increases. The president added: This is our battle this year. It is the battle of controlling prices, and it is a continuing battle.

His excellency declared: We will fully control the prices now that we have the prices of vegetables under control. We are now waging the battle of controlling the prices of meat and other basic foodstuffs.

President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat said: I have directed that I want radical solutions and I want the subsidies to reach those who deserve them. I demanded that food be provided to citizens at reasonable prices.

His excellency said that all these studies will be submitted to the national congress of the National Democratic Party which will convene in the first week of October. I have told each minister to prepare a clear and specific plan for his sector dealing particularly with matters which concern the masses of the people, foremost housing and food, so that the national congress may debate it and we may then implement it.

The president announced that he will pay field visits to the upper and lower Egypt governorates to complete the party structure, mix with the masses, solve their problems on site and follow up the food security projects in each governorate.

His excellency pointed out that a number of pieces of legislation, foremost the taxation law which he considered a philosophy of our system, are being prepared. Moreover, a study is being conducted to restore discipline at work and in the Egyptian streets and to ensure observance of the duty hours, particularly since we are considering the adoption of a two-shift system [nizam at-tawqitayn] in an attempt to solve the communications problem.

This is in addition to the special studies on intensive agriculture projects and the public sector problems. The president said, with respect to these, that he has asked for the preparation of a study on the position of each of the public sector's companies to be debated at the People's Assembly.

The president further said that when the party and government officials complete the preparation of the required legislation, he will invite the People's Assembly to convene an extraordinary session to debate and endorse these pieces of legislation before the date fixed for the convening of the assembly's next ordinary session.

GHALI SAYS ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON OBSTACLE TO PEACE

NC191625 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon today, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that it contravened international law and UN resolutions and was considered a new obstacle in the way of peace.

GHALI: EGYPT WANTS PEACE PROCESS TO CONTINUE

NC191000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1537 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, 19 Aug (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt believes that the peace process must continue and that Egypt will overcome the obstacles Israel is laying in the path of peace. In a statement today Dr Butrus Ghali said that Egypt was actually working for peace when it was working within the UN framework and when it was holding bilateral contacts because the peace process was not limited to one method or one framework. He added that all methods pursued by Egypt were seeking one thing--a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS OFFICIALS WANT MESSAGES TO STOP

NC200852 Cairo MENA in English 0817 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 20 Aug (MENA)--AL-AHRAM reports that Egyptian official quarters hold the view that the exchange of messages between Egypt and Israeli must be discontinued now that Egypt has made its position clear in two lengthy messages President as-Sadat sent to the Israeli prime minister, the contents of which were made public and communicated to the most important capitals of the world.

Egypt further holds that Israel's position as set forth even in Mr Begin's last message, does not fulfil the objective conditions Egypt called for in order that the negotiations on autnomous government may be resumed.

SOURCE DENOUNCES ISRAELI STATEMENT ON JERUSALEM

NC182019 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] A responsible diplomatic source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that the statement issued by the Israeli Foreign Ministry yesterday to justify the Knesset's endorsement of the law on uniting Jerusalem and considering it the capital of Israel is based on a group of fallacies and mistakes and that it includes justifications that have no legal standing.

The source added that President Anwar as-Sadat and the Egyptian diplomacy have frequently emphasized Egypt's firm and principled stand that Arab Jerusalm is an indivisble part of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and that what applies to the West Bank also applies to Jerusalem in implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 and the two Camp David agreements which are based on this resolution.

The source reaffirmed Egypt's adherence to the two Camp David agreements and to all the international resolutions on the Middle East.

AL-AHRAM EDITOR WRITES 'OPEN LETTER' TO KING HASSAN

LD151439 [Editorial Report] Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 8 August 1980 carries on pages 1 and 3 a 3,000-word "Open Letter to King Hassan" by Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi' dealing with Moroccan King Hassan's letter to President as-Sadat asking him to adopt a firm stand on Jerusalem. In his open letter, Nafi' reviews the stand Egypt adopted in reaction to the Israeli Knesset's decision annexing Jerusalem and making it Israel's capital. He says that since President as-Sadat took his initiative by visiting Jerusalem, Egypt has not been seeking a unilateral solution but a lasting comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue that includes a settlement of the Palestinian issue and restores the Palestinian people's full rights, including their right to self-determination. He also refers to the role Egypt has played regarding the Palestinian issue since the signing of the Camp David agreements and says that Egypt will continue to work relentlessly to achieve a peaceful comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. Nafi' then blames Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin for raising obstacles and misinterpreting the Camp David agreements. He also refers to King Hassan's abandonment of support for President as-Sadat's initiative and reminds him of Egypt's support for Morocco over the Saharan issue.

He concludes his letter by asking: "Is there an alternative positive method to the method Egypt is using to find a lasting, peaceful and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East issue that guarantees the rights of the Palestinians? What did Arab solidarity do about Jerusalem throughout last year? What did Arab solidarity do to end the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and to halt the terror in which the Palestinians are living? What did solidarity do throughout last year against the efforts to Judaize the West Bank and Gaza sector and the attempts to expel the Palestinians once again?

"Are all the Arab states agreed on using their economic power as a means to bargain for a solution to the Palestinian issue? By economic power we mean assets and investments in foreign countries, imports, oil production, oil levels and oil prices. Will the rulers of states who rely on the Soviet presence to remain in power, such as Syria, South Yemen and Libya, agreed to an end to the Soviet presence? Finally, Egypt does not detract from the importance of the positive aspects contained in King Hassan's letter, but it believes that such a letter should have been sent to the other Arab states so that they can once meet and adopt one decision and implement it. There is nothing new in saying that Egypt is always ready to extend its hand to those who make a positive decision that can be implemented."

ITINERARY OF MUBARAK'S UPCOMING TOUR REPORTED

NC191252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1223 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Paris, 19 Aug (MENA)--MENA has learned that Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak will pay an official visit to France on 8 and 9 September.

MENA also learned that Husni Mubarak will meet with several senior French officials led by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Affairs Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

The vice president's visit to France follows a visit to Britain from 1 to 5 September, during which he will meet with Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Mubarak's visit is part of a tour to West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Austria and Romania.

Mubarak To Visit Vatican

NC191348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 19 Augusut (MENA)--MENA has learned that Vice President Husni Mubarak's tour of Europe due to begin 28 August will include the Vatican.

During this visit, Mubarak will deliver a message from President as-Sadat to the pope on the latest developments in the Middle East, the Jerusalem issue and Egypt's principled and firm stand on this issue.

ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL TO SET UP IMPORT-EXPORT BANK

NC161556 Cairo MENA in English 1530 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Text] Cairo, Aug 16 (MENA)--The Arab Economic Unity Council decided to set up an Arab bank for export and import in cooperation with the Egyptian Ministry of Economy.

The bank, to be based in Cairo, aims at activating trade among member states in the Arab common market and the world countries.

This was announced by the Secretary General of the Arab Economic Unity Council Badr ad-Din Abu Ghazi in a statement issued today on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the creation of the Arab economic market which Egypt was among its founders. He added that the council had set a programme aiming at transferring the market to its second stage which will proceed to unifying custom duties on all foreign goods imported by member states in order to create a common custom duties system that would protect these states.

The communique mentioned Egypt's leading role in establishing the Arab common market. It pointed out that Egypt was among the Arab market's most important members and that it joined the free zone in January 5, 1971--Egypt's annual exports to member states increased from twenty million pounds in 1965 to a hundred million pounds in 1980.

Its imports from member states also increased at the same rate during this period.

Tne first stage in the establishment of the Arab common market ends in setting up an economic free zone by cancelling custom duties and removing restrictions on trade movement and the services exchanged among member states.

SADDAM HUSAYN CALLS FOR BOMBING TEL AVIV IN BAGHDAD SPEECH

JN192124 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Aug (INA)--President Saddam Husayn has stressed that a decision better than boycotting the states that move their embassies to Arab Jerusalem is to destroy Tel Aviv with bombs. He added that until the possibility of responding to the enemy with bombs becomes available, all available weapons must be used with the help of the Arab brothers. He further added that if the matter was up to Iraq, it would have adopted other decisions in addition to the boycott. But Iraq, he said, has to contend with two issues at the same time: to plan in accordance with its potentials toward achieving its aspirations and betterment and to work with the Arab brothers in accordance with what is possible by means of better decisions.

He said that the revolutionary values and principles in the land of Mesopotamia are aimed at serving the Arab nation everywhere and that Iraq is now building a solid foundation for the Arabs.

President Saddam Husayn said this in a speech during a visit he paid today to a student camp, called Al-Qadisiyah Heroes, in southern Baghdad, for the construction of a modern village of 300 houses for peasants.

He said that the states which have embassies in Jerusalem were told to move these embassies or Iraq would boycott them within 30 days. He added that when Iraq rejects the Zionist entity's decision to consider Jerusalem its capital, it does not imply recognition of Tel Aviv as its capital, for Iraq considers the Zionist entity a usurper of the Palestinian and other Arab territories. He added that the Zionist entity was created to threaten the Arab nation's future, sovereignty and prospects.

He affirmed that the Zionist decision is not something new in the Zionist entity's mentality and its aggressive intentions, but by this decision this entity has reached the height of arrogance, intransigence and defiance. He said that the Zionist enemy's decision to consider holy Jerusalem its capital constitutes the height of defiance of the Arab nation as well as the height of disregard of the Arabs' rights and sovereignty and world public opinion.

President Saddam Husayn said that the Iraqi-Saudi decision is a serious reply to the Zionist entity. He described the Saudi brothers' response to the decision when it was first proposed to them as splendid. This decision was adopted during President Saddam Husayn's visit to Saudi Arabia on 5 August.

The president added that the world took this decision seriously because it was not adopted for the sake of publicity and said that the states which accede to the Zionist Knesset decision or respond to it will be boycotted. The Arab brothers will do the same, he said.

President Saddam Husayn strongly criticized one of the Arab rulers and said that he had committed a grave mistake when he claimed that Christians in the Arab homeland must either turn Muslim or depart.

The president described that call of the Arab ruler as a new craze. He said the Koran does not require that a Christian must become a Muslim in order to be an Arab. President Saddam stressed that those who voice this craze violate the principle of Islam and nationalism in part and parcel. Arab Christians in Iraq fought the Persians before the advent of the Muslim army, he added.

He warned that such rulers want to provoke Arab Christians in the Arab homeland one way or another. They also want to provoke European Christians and make the Arabs appear to be imposing a fanatic religious formula at a time when Arab Christians are fighting and being martyred with their Muslim brothers.

President Saddam referred to the discovery of quantities of explosives, bombs and poison in the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad yesterday. He expressed his sorrow over the extent of moral degradation. He questioned the reason for the presence of large quantities of poison in the embassy and said that if the target was Saddam Husayn, a bomb would have sufficed; and if the target was the party's ruling cadre, then 1 kg of TNT would have been enough; but, the question is: Were the Iraqi people the target of the poison?

Addressing Syria's rulers, he asked: Why the presence of poisen? Do you want to poison the Iraqi people, a great people, your support, and the only ones who wipe your tears when you cry?

In his speech, President Saddam Husayn pointed out that Iranian circles had planned to poison drinking water in Karabala' and in An-Najaf in order to incite sectarian grudges in Iraq.

He said that we are witnessing strange evils coming from this or that Arab ruler; but this must not diminish faith in the Arab nation and the Arab people. One must differentiate between the people and the ruler, between the good and the bad.

President Saddam stressed that no matter what these rulers try, they will not impede the Iraqi's great potential in serving the Arab nation. He said that Iraq has chosen the path of science, the path of principles, the path of seriousness in building the great Iraq to serve the Arab nation.

The president referred to the Zionist campaign against Iraq's utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and said that the Zionist entity has clamored about an alleged atomic bomb in Iraq. He added that they consider Iraq's march toward science an actual cross though it is now cold [saliban fi'liyan hatta walaw kana al-ana baridan].

He stressed that Iraq's great experience will not be considered great unless it is in the service of the Arab nation, its honor, its sovereignty and its individual. This great experience must be for the liberation of Palestine and for nothing else.

The president concluded his speech by stressing that when the time comes for Iraq to vent its anger on the Zionist entity, it will do so.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA--Baghdad, 19 Aug (INA)--An Iraqi peasant delegation headed by Husayn Hamzah, adviser in the general federation of peasant cooperative societies, left for Bucherest today on a visit of several days to Romania. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Aug 80 JN]

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE AL-YAHYA

JN192040 Doha QNA in rabic 1900 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Amman, 19 Aug (QNA)--His Majesty King Husayn today received Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative in Jordan. The QNA correspondent in Amman has learned that Al-Yahya conveyed to King Husayn the concepts and assessments of Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, on the circumstances witnessed by the Palestinian issue and on Israel's grave violations in the occupied territories.

He also learned that the meeting stressed the need to strengthen joint Arab work to confront the Israeli challenges, which have reached their acme in the Zionist enemy authorities' resolution annexing Jerusalem and taking it as Israel's capital.

The correspondent also learned that arrangements are being made for Yasir 'Arafat to visit Jordan soon to meet with King Husayn and for the possibility of convening the higher Palestinian-Jordanian committee headed by Yasir 'Arafat and the Jordanian prime minister.

KING HUSAYN REPORTEDLY TO MAKE ARAB TOUR

JN191035 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0915 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Aug (GNA)--Kuwaiti press reports today say that King Husayn of Jordan is to make an Arab tour prior to the Arab summit scheduled to be held in Amman in November.

Citing informed Jordanian sources in Amman, the newspaper [as received] says that during his tour, the Jordanian monarch will outline his country's concepts of the coming political stage, which is considered to be one of the most crucial, particularly since the Arab summit comes in the wake of last month's Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem and consider it as Israeli's unified capital and following the Saudi-Iraqi decision to boycott countries which support the decision and move their emabssies to Jerusalem.

ARAB SUMMIT REPORTEDLY TO TAKE PLACE AS SCHEDULED

JN171734 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Amman, 17 Aug (GNA)--Arab diplomatic sources here denied today news reports about a postponement of the Arab summit conference--which is due to be held in the Jordanian capital in November--until the end of the U.S. presidential elections, which will be held on 4 November.

The KUWAITI NEWS AGENCY, quoting these sources, said that though it was previously agreed to hold the summit in November, no specific date has yet been fixed for its convocation; thus there can be no discussion of its postponement. The sources added that the specific date will most likely be fixed during the Arab foreign ministers meetings, which usually precede the Arab summit conferences in order to prepare their agendas.

The sources also said that these meetings will not be held before the 1st or 2nd week of November, which means that the 11th Arab summit conference will not be held before the second or third week of November.

Further Report

JN181023 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 18 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Amman--An informed source has affirmed that the Arab summit conference to be held in Amman will convene during the first half of November as scheduled. The source added that reports of postponing said conference until after the U.S. elections are entirely without foundation.

The source added that the exact date of the conference will most probably be determined by a preliminary meeting of Arab foreign ministers, which usually takes place before Arab summits to prepare their agenda.

AT-TARAWINAH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRC

For Beijing media accounts of the visit to the PRC by a delegation led by National Consultative Council Chairman Ahmad at-Tarawinah, see the Middle East and Africa section of the 18 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR MEETING IN TUNIS

JN191508 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 19 Aug (PETRA-JNA)--Eng 'Ali an-Nusur, minister of industry and trade, left Amman for Tunis today at the head of a Jordanian delegation to the Arab ministerial committee meeting to begin there today. This Arab ministerial committee stemmed from the meetings of the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, recently held in Amman.

SUPPLIES MINISTER LEAVES FOR TUNIS, ROMANIA

JN191244 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Supplies Minister Dr Jawad al-'Anani left Amman for Ankara this morning on a visit of several days to Turkey, which will be followed by a similar visit to Romania. The minister said that the purpose of his visit to Turkey is to implement the trade protocol for 1980 concluded between the two countries. In accordance with this protocol, Jordan will import foodstuffs from Turkey and export phosphate to Turkey.

On his visit to Romania, Dr al-'Anani said that the visit comes at the invitation of the Romanian agriculture and light industry minister to discuss the strengthening of bilateral cooperation and to agree on providing the Jordanian civilian consumer cooperative with various consumer goods and supplies.

AR-RA'Y CALLS FOR CONFRONTATION OF U.S. 'CHALLENGE'

JN190849 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 15

[Editorial: "Why Beat Around the Bush?"]

[Excerpts] At the conclusion of its meetings the Jerusalem Committee issued several recommendations in which it called for political and economic sanctions against countries which transfer their embassies to the holy city or maintain embassies there.

Although nobody denies the "positive intentions" which prompted this committee to issue these resolutions, the resolutions concentrated on the peripheral elements of the problem and did not penetrate its core and essential cause. What happened to Arab Jerusalem is the fruit of the continued and intensive U.S. support for Israel on the political, economic and military levels. Moreover, this support has become the subject of bragging and pride by the U.S. administration, which is capitalizing on this support in the elections and reminding the Jewish voters that it has extended aid to Israel amounting to half what it has received since its establishment.

In view of this state of affairs, the Jerusalem Committee should have put its finger on the core of the matter by confronting the U.S. challenge which continues to prevent the UN Security Council from imposing sanctions on Israel to deter it from annexing Jerusalem. The committee recommendations should have included the adoption of measures against any state that resorts to the veto to protect Israel's aggression against the holy city and that extends material aid to it, particularly after its decision to annex the city. This is the only positive and firm reply that is commensurate, to a certain degree, with the Israeli crime against Jerusalem.

The imposition of sanctions against those who have enabled Israel to annex the holy city and those who continue to protect it despite its aggression is no less important than the imposition of sanctions against states which recognize the annexation of Jerusalem to the Israeli entity. This is the first measure that should be taken.

We are frankly saying that Muslims should face the truth with more courage. Their stalling in confronting the U.S. defiance or their avoidance of this confrontation to date is one of the most important reasons which has encouraged Israel to increase its blows against them, whether by continuing the establishment of settlements or by its high-handed behavior in the holy city.

Despite their many conferences and meetings, the Muslims should do something that will urge the U.S. administration to reassess its calculations and prompt it to end its support for the aggressors. This does not mean that the Muslims should rush into an unstudied action merely by way of reaction. They should adopt studied measures that will accomplish this objective. For instance, they should ask themselves whether they are prepared to limit their deposits of oil revenues in U.S. banks and whether they can begin to withdraw these deposits. They should see whether they can curtail or dispense with trade with the United States. They should study whether they can curtail, if they cannot stop altogether, facilities granted to U.S. vessels and aircraft in their harbors and airports.

There are various ways to bring gradual pressure to bear on those who protect the Israeli aggression against Arab Jerusalem. These should be studied and planned. Those which can be implemented should be implemented.

BUTRUS ACCUSES ARABS OF INABILITY TO DEFEND LEBANON

NC191506 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus has said that the successive and horrendous Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon were unjustifiable.

He added: Lebanon alone bears the brunt of Israel's acts of aggression, of the battle with Israel and of everything related to it. These things are met by indifference and disregard by the strong states and by the Arab states' inability to confront Israel's aggressive policy with an integral and realistic strategic plan.

It is natural that such matters cannot be tackled by evading them or by raising slogans and practicing futile outbiddings. If the world does not share our feelings, it behooves our Arab brothers to show a spirit of greater responsibility and to study this matter with seriousness and farsightedness, which will be not only in Lebanon's interest, but in the interest of all Arabs as well as of the Palestinian issue.

We strongly doubt that a just and sound solution will be found for the Palestinian issue if the political and other means required for achieving this objective are not used.

The minister was asked: Will you call for an Arab summit conference?

He answered: It hasn't even been a year since an Arab summit conference was held, at which we asked that the south be the top item on its agenda. Everyone knows the results of that summit conference, although several Arab states had shown that they were well-prepared to help Lebanon.

VOP REPORTS PALESTINIAN, ISRAELI LOSSES IN RAID

NC191800 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The Israeli military spokesman usually carefully denies that his forces sustained any casualties. However, this time General (Yehushi Sati), the director of intelligence, held a press conference this morning and admitted that 3 enemy men were killed and 12 others were wounded, some seriously.

The director of Zionist intelligence described the landing attempt as the largest special operation carried out within the past 3 years. However, the estimates by the commanders of the joint forces concerning the Zionist losses point to considerably higher losses than those admitted by the Zionist intelligence director. This is because the Zionist forces have suffered up to 30 casualties.

As far as our losses are concerned, a source of the joint forces central command has announced that we lost 11 martyrs at all the positions that came under Zionist attack--this in addition to 12 wounded.

Brother Abu 'Ammar, the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has addressed a message to the commanders, officers and fighters of the joint forces in southern Lebanon hailing their legendary heroism. He also visited those who were wounded in the battle and was reassured about their condition.

MAJOR HADDAD RIDICULES 'ARAFAT REMARKS ON RAID

NC200756 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Major Haddad has commented on some remarks made on the Israeli Defense Forces [IDF] operation in the An-Nabatiyah area saying:

1. I was amazed by the fact that number one terrorist Abu 'Ammar addressed a greeting of steadfastness to his fighters against the IDF. I ask him to answer frankly how he could have known the details of the operation: To whom did he address the greeting of steadfastness, considering that none of his followers came out alive of the battlefield to tell what happened and to receive this greeting? My advice to the number one terrorist is to move his command headquarters to An-Nabatiyah or Tyre so he can share the fate of his followers and familiarize himself with the situation; then his statements would be less ridiculous and he would not address the dead as if they were still alive. Otherwise, he must stop getting mercenaries to fight and die for him. He also must leave the south to its people.

2. What also draws attention is the statement by the official Syrian spokesman in Damascus to the effect that this operation is a prelude to an attack on Syria. This statement is designed to justify Syria's inactivity in supporting its terrorist allies, as has been the case several times in the past. We ask: What is the use of the steadfastness alliance between Syria and the terrorists when Syria is so weak and afraid? Why doesn't Syria join the Camp David caravan, thus making it easy for its army and people and stop deceiving others?

THORN PLAN FOR PALESTINIAN SETTLEMENT DENIED

NC150730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] The directorate general of the presidency has denied a report published by some local newspapers yesterday alleging that Luxembourg Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn submitted a plan to his excellency the president providing for the settlement of some Palestinians in Lebanon. The directorate general emphasized that this report was completely baseless, that Thorn's visit was exploratory and that he carried no proposals in this regard.

FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON VISIT TO CYPRUS

NC171304 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 17 Aug 80

[Text] Official activities will be intensified tomorrow. Diplomatic and political consultations concerning security and the government will be resumed at the presidential palace. The president of the republic will meet with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus, who returned from Cyprus this morning, to discuss domestic and foreign events and the meeting proposed for this week between Ministers Butrus and Khaddam.

Minister Butrus told us that while in Cyprus, he followed the measures taken at the United Nations and the Security Council in connection with the recent Israeli attack on the southern Lebanese coast.

On his meeting with the Cypriot foreign minister and their discussions, Minister Butrus said: The meeting was held at the request of my colleague, the foreign minister. It was a constructive meeting and provided us with an opportunity to discuss several matters connected with the problems in the area, issues of common concern to both states and bilateral relations.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON EMBASSY INCIDENT IN BAGHDAD

JN190608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Damascus--An official spokesman has stated the following: Yesterday morning, Monday, the Iraqi authorities stormed the Syrian Embassy building in Baghdad and detained the embassy staff.

These authorities then placed weapons and explosives in the embassy's rooms and claimed before the Arab diplomats that they found these weapons and explosives inside the embassy building.

The Iraqi authorities also decided to expel the Syrian Embassy staff, giving them an ultimatum to leave Iraqi territory within 48 hours.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic greatly regrets the Iraqi authorities' action, which conflicts with all international conventions and diplomatic norms banning entry into the embassy building, and considers this Iraqi measure as a new attempt by the Iraqi Government to fabricate a sideshow [ma'rakah janibiyah] with Syria, especially since it comes in the wake of a chain of hostile statements made over the past few months by senior officials in the Iraqi regime against Syria's steadfastness and the Syrian Arab people's struggle.

While regretting the Iraqi authorities' action, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic affirms that it will face this matter in accordance with its firm principled policy of not getting involved in sideshows at a time when it is confronting the Zionist entity, U.S. imperialism and the Camp David conspiracy and also at a time when the Arab people are aspiring for a coordinated Arab stand to confront the Camp David conspiracy, contain its dangers and foil its results.

While emphasizing the conflict of the Iraqi behavior with all international conventions and diplomatic norms, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic would like to point out that the Iraqi authorities' storming of the Syrian Embassy and expulsion of its staff has taken place at a time when the Arab nation is in dire need of cohesion and solidarity to face the conspiracy and repulse the agression.

POLICE STORM MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD HIDEOUT IN IDLIB

JN192038 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Idlib--Idlib Province police stormed a hideout of the Muslim Brotherhood gang in the orchards of the village of (Bansh) yesterday. The police killed the fugitive criminal Hikmat as-Sayyid 'Isa from the city of Idlib, who had committed four acts of murder and sabotage. The members of the patrol wounded an armed group leader and arrested two members of the group.

The police discovered a number of rifles, large quantities of ammunition and bombs, military pistols and explosives in the gang's hideout.

LIBYA

JANA DENIES STATE OF ALERT ISSUED BY LIBYA

LD191810 Tripoli JANA in English 1652 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tripoli, August 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Egyptian minister of defence intensified the state of alert along the Jamahiriyah borders at 8:30 p.m. yesterday in preparation for a military offensive. Most international press agencies and broadcasting services have mistakenly believed the state of alert to be declared by Libya instead of Egypt. An insurgence has been reported among Egyptian commando forces who refused to fight any Arab country. In the meantime, citizens of Libyan origin in the Western Sahara who belong to basic peoples' congresses sent messages to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi seeking his help to save them from the oppression imposed on them as a result of the Egyptian state of alert.

JANA ANNOUNCES LIVE RELAY FROM TOBRUQ 20 AUG

LD191840 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Tobruq, 19 Aug (JANA)--Within the framework of the celebrations which our people are observing on the 11th anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution, the masses of the popular congress of Tobruq municipality will organize tomorrow evening, Wednesday, an artistic soiree, to commemorate this immortal day. Both television and radio will relay this soiree live.

GUINEA-BISSAU MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AB181716 Paris AFP in French 1440 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Bissau, 18 Aug (AFP)--A military delegation from Guinea-Bissau has just ended a 1-week visit to Libya, the Bissau newspaper NO PINTCHA announced on Monday.

The delegation was led by Major Lucio Soares, first deputy chief of defense staff of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

MORROCCO

MAURITANIA WARNED AGAINST COOPERATING WITH POLISARIO

LD181325 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 9 Aug 80 p 2

[Domingo del Pino dispatch: "Morocco Harshly Reproaches Mauritania for Its Cooperation With Polisario"]

[Text] Rabat--Morocco has apparently warned Mauritania that it is not prepared to allow that country to deviate from neutrality in the Saharan conflict and has consequently demanded that Mauritanian territory cease to be used as a base for attacks by the Polisario.

This stance on the part of Rabat was conveyed to Mauritanian head of government Khouna Ould Haydala on Wednesday, during a brief visit to Nouakchott by Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta.

It is believed that the Moroccan authorities and other Western countries have confirmed the Polisario's use of the port of La Guera in order to land en route for Tindouf the Spanish and Portuguese fishermen kidnapped last May and June. It is also maintained in Rabat that the Polisario has recently used the neighboring country's territory to attack various localities in the former Tiris el Garbia.

Although the Mauritanian reaction is not yet known, President Ould Haydala received a Polisario representative on the same day as Boucetta. However, it is doubtful whether Mauritania can maintain in practice the neutrality which its government publicly claims to adopt and which the Moroccans are demanding.

The sympathies both of the Mauritanian Government and of the people toward the Polisario are well known. Both also appear to prefer to cooperate with Algeria rather than with Morocco.

Any change of stance by Mauritania would damage considerably the Moroccan stance, now that there is talk again of secret Rabat-Polisario contacts. A Moroccan delegation headed by Gen Ahmed Dlimi has apparently met with Polisario representatives in Geneva. Although the king's personal adviser, Ahmed Reda Guedira, joined in the discussions at a late stage, he did not chair them, as on previous occasions.

It is difficult to tell whether this could mean that the military wing has gained a certain advantage over the civilian wing--in particular, the liberal civilian wing headed by Reda Guedira--in the 'Alawite sovereign's favor. What is certain is that some diplomatic circles in Rabat believe that these secret contacts now have Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's approval.

WESTERN SAHARA

INFORMATION MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON DEFEAT OF MOROCCANS

LD192134 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information has announced that the Saharan fighters on 17 August succeeded in putting out of action 55 Moroccan soldiers who were part of a Moroccan Royal Armed Forces column which was sent to relieve the garrison in Sidi Amara, which was attacked by the Saharans on 15 August. The Saharan source said that the clash lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, during which the Saharan People's Liberation Army was able to put out of action 55 royal soldiers, of whom 25 were killed and 30 wounded. A large quantity of weapons and military equipment was destroyed.

TEXT OF BEGIN'S SECOND LETTER TO AS-SADAT RELEASED

TA191645 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1550 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's second letter, dated 18 August, to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat]

[Text] Jerusalem, 19 August--Jerusalem, August 18, 1980, Dear President as-Sadat:

I thank you for your letter which reached me on August 15. I have read it with no less attention than I did your previous communication and I will gladly respond to the seven points you raise. But let me start with a reflection on the passage at the end of your introduction.

You write to me: "The story of the Israelites began in the land of Egypt. It is apparent that it is the will of God Almighty that the story would find its completion in Egypt also."

The history of the people of Israel did not begin in Egypt. It started in the country from which I write this response. In those ancient days the country was called Canaan. Abram (he was not yet Abraham) arrived in Canaan directly from Haran, which he reached after having left Ur-Kasdim (Mesopotamia). Thus, is it recorded in the book which is the inspiration of monotheism:

"And Abram passed through the land unto the place of scheme unto Eilon Moreh and the Canaanite was then in the land. And the Lord appeared unto Abram and said, unto thy seed will I give this land...." (Genesis, Chapter 12, Verses 6-7).

Since the days of the prophet Samuel, Canaan was called Eretz Yisra'el, the land of Israel ("Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel"--1 Samuel, Chapter 13, Verse 19). Only in the second century of the Christian era did the Roman Emperor Hadrian, having crushed the revolt of Bar Kochba with the help of legions from Britain and Germany, rename the land Syria et Paleastina. The origin of this name stems from our ancient enemies, the Philistines, and thus did it enter into the common usage of many nations. The mighty emperor also renamed, or misnamed Jerusalem, Aelia Capitolina. Except for students of ancient history, this name is now almost completely forgottin.

To go back to Canaan, or the land of Israel, and to its association with Egypt--old Abram spent a short time in Egypt and then returned to Canaan. Only his grandson, Jacob, named also Israel, went down (to use the Biblical expression) with all his family into Egypt and there the events unfolded as described in the book. In their wake the children of Israel returned to Canaan, just as we, the descendents of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob--Israel--returned through the course of history, time and again, having never severed our ties with this land of our ancestors. Throughout the generations Jews have never left the land and have always dwelt in it.

None of us mortals can know the will of God Almighty, but as surely as the history of the Egyptian people will find its completion in Egypt, so the history of the Jewish people will find both its expression and consummation in their own land, the land of Israel.

1. "Both parties should refrain from arguing for the sake of escalating the disagreement and creating unnecessary rifts." These are your words. I agree with them without qualification. However, it is my duty to bring to your attention a quotation from an article which appeared in the Egyptian newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH several days ago:

"Begin requested clarification. We will not give a clarification, We will offer an apology. We apologize to the late Hitler. Hitler did not kill the will for peace of the nations of the world but made of it a hope and a goal. Hitler did not kill the will of the Jews to live, but intensified their dedication to life.

"He, above all, was responsible for the establishment of the State of Israel for it was he who brought every Jew to dream about the land of the return as he sees it. But Menahem Begin is the one who kills the hope for peace in the hearts of men in Egypt, Israel and the Arab countries." I shall withhold direct comment for a while.

You will recall that on 27 May 1980, I wrote to you a private, confidential letter in which I quoted from another article in the Cairo newspaper AL-AKHBAR which wrote:

"Hitler was an extreme racist who called for the rule of the Aryan race over the whole world. Begin (is) an extreme racist who calls for the rule of the Jews over all races in the world, claiming that he belongs to the chosen people" and so on.

Our ambassador, Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar, brought to you my letter. General 'Ali, your foreign minister, was present at the meeting. Since it was a confidential diplomatic exchange, I will not now divulge its contents. But I can cite you as saying that in your opinion--which you clearly expressed--my complaint was completely justified. In the wake of that article came the cartoon in which Hitler bestows medals upon me, notably the swastika, and now comes the above-mentioned "apology"--to the late Adolf Hitler.

Mr President, I do not complain any more. I desist from doing so. I wish only to analyze together with you what was said in the capital of Egypt about somebody whom you called your friend.

As you know, I did not ask for any "clarification," as the author of the above-quoted paragraph asserts. I only drew your attention to what was written in Al-AKHBAR. But now we have before us for all to read the "apology." It is the most shameful profanity ever written since a long, rambling speech was published in the form of a book called "Mein Kampf." I would wish the editor of AL-JUMHURIYAH success in getting the forgiveness of Herr Hitler.

He stated, moreover, that Hitler made peace a "hope and a goal," that "he did not kill the will of peace," and so on. He only killed tens of millions of people in order to make the Aryan race the ruler of the whole world. "Hitler did not kill the will of the Jews to live...." He only ordered them shot, buried alive, gassed, burned, drowned, annihilating 6 million men, women, children and babies. He only killed 1.5 million Jewish children, torn from the arms of their mothers. How many Einsteins, Bergsons, Freuds, sages, philosophers, writers, poets, might, would have emanated from them? And yet the good Egyptian people are being informed and educated on the newest theory that Hitler "intensified the Jews' dedication to life."

Above all, "Hitler was responsible for the establishment of the state of Israel...." Quoting this heresy, I cannot but say, God Almighty, in whom we both believe--not the builders, the pioneers, the fighters for freedom, the prisoners, the executed heroes, the generation of the Holocaust, the revolt, the heroism, the victory, the redemption--none of these are responsible for the renewal of our independence, but who is responsible? The enemy of mankind who "scientifically" massacred millions of potential citizens of that Jewish state?

After all this, you advise me that both parties "should refrain from arguing for the sake of escalating the disagreement...." But what is even more serious and dangerous, you write in paragraph seven: "It is a law of nature, not only of physics, that every action has a reaction which is basically similar in kind and degree." In deep sorrow I must say that the venemous campaign continues daily and even escalates, while your own words could, perhaps, unintentionally be construed by editors and journalists as justification for all the hostility--including that "apology" to the late Hitler--which has become the dominant tone of the Egyptian press.

2. Hostile propaganda is clearly forbidden by our mutual peace treaty, and in my previous letter, I brought clear proof of such conduct by your minister of state for foreign affairs--in Africa, in the United Nations and elsewhere. Most recently there was the communique signed by him in Bucharest which is a complete departure from the Camp David agreement. It is, therefore, my sad duty to register for the sake of truth and for the record, that Egypt is not fulfilling its commitment under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to abstain from hostile propaganda.

3. On settlements, you write that I gave an undertaking at Camp David "to observe a moratorium on building new settlements for the duration of the negotiations. It was understood by all sides that the negotiations referred to in this commitment were the autonomy talks."

This statement does not conform to the facts as confirmed in the minutes of the Camp David talks. The document I hold before me is a letter addressed by me to President Carter on 17 September 1978. I quote:

"Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to inform you that during the agreed period of negotiations (3 months) for the conclusion of the peace treaty no new settlements will be established in the area of the Government of Israel.

"Sincerely yours, Menahem Begin"

Not only did I stress the negotiations for the peace treaty (meaning, of course, between Egypt and Israel) but I intentionally noted in parenthesis "3 months," which was the time we allotted in the Camp David framework for peace to conclude our negotiations (in fact, they took 6 months). This, and no other, was our commitment we gave on settlements and that undertaking came to an end on 17 December 1978. It never entered my mind to give a commitment lasting for the then indefinite duration of negotiations concerning the autonomy for the Arab inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district.

I do not claim that because of my letter to President Carter, as quoted above, we have the agreement of the U.S. Government to construct new settlements. I merely made clear both Israel's undertaking and when it could come to an end. Did not your advisers inform you of the contents of my letter on the day we signed the Camp David accords in Washington? I, for my part, made the matter crystal clear.

The statement I made in my last letter of 4 August in response to your demand that all settlements in Judaea, Samaria and so on be removed is termed by you: "negativism." I wonder. I said in the Aswan press conference: "We are no foreigners to this land.... We have a perfect right to live there. And when one says that Jews and Arabs can live together (and I remember your enthusiasm on seeing Jews and Arabs living together in Haifa), what is that? Negativism? I believe that from the moral point of view the concepts should be reversed. We stand by our positive position.

4. On Jerusalem, I have told you everything I can, both verbally and in writing. I do not wish now to repeat either the contents of the documents I attached to my previous letter nor my statements during our friendly talks. You have our position. Jerusalem is our capital, one city, indivisible, with guaranteed free access to the holy places for all religions. Prince Fahd, of oil-rich Saudi Arabia, therefore, calls on his Arab brothers to march on Israel in a holy war--jihad. We are not impressed. You know me by now. I hate war with every fiber of my soul. I love peace. My colleagues and I made great sacrifices for the sake of peace. If there are, anywhere, ungrateful men who prefer to forget what we did and the sacrifices we made for the sacred cause of peace--then let them buy oil, let them sell arms, let them be friends of tyrants principles and dignity--they will not change the irrefutable facts.

The threats of Prince Fahd are of no concern to us. He does not know--how can he?--what this generation of Jews, who suffered indescribable fall and unprecedented triumph, is capable of sacrificing and doing in order to defend the people, the country, Jerusalem. He may have billions of petrodollars, we have the motivation in the service of a just cause.

But let it be known to all: We do not want military victories. We want peace for our people and for other nations. And we were glad to note that Egypt did not concur with Saudi Arabia's war slogan.

Jerusalem, of course, is indivisible and is a part of this peace. You write to me again that Jerusalem should be undivided but under two sovereignties. This I must admit, I do not understand. I do not blame anybody for my inability to comprehend. But I say to you, in full candor, I simply do not grasp the idea. I do not understand the concept of having city under two sovereignties, or two sovereignties over one city.

5. On Resolution 242 you mention semantics: "All the territories," "the territories," "territories." To us, the Israelis, these are no mere semantics. The two initial formulas (containing the definite article) were proposed in those almost forgotten days of November 1967, but they were rejected. Their rejection was deliberate and meaningful. Written into Resolution 242 are the words, "from territories," and by those words we are in no sense committed to carry out what is called "complete withdrawal."

This is also one of the reasons why we did not withdraw to the pre-1967 armistice lines on the southern sector. You mention Sinai. Of course, there we made the greatest sacrifices for the sake of peace. But, under the Camp David accords and the peace treaty, Israel did not withdraw behind the 1967 Gaza district armistice line. This fact, this example, should not be ignored when we deal with other sectors. There is a general consensus in Israel, by all parliamentary parties except for the communists, not to retreat in any sector--east, north or south, to the pre-4 June 1967 armistice lines.

6. When I asked you: "Can Egypt bring representatives of the Palestinian Arabs, inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district, to the negotiating table," you replied with another question: "And what did you do to encourage them?" Allow me to answer.

You speak about "repression." I would be interested to know what any country, Egypt included, would have done if its citizens were murdered, its children massacred, all under the slogan of liquidatling the "Zionist entity" which is Israel? I remember certain events in your country and the inescapable reaction of the authorities in charge. Let not the blameless be blamed for the guilt of the murderers.

Permit me to remind you again what I stressed in my last letter, that the boycott by the Palestinian Arabs of the autonomy talks began ab initio, even before we started our talks and immediately after the signing of the Camp David agreement.

7. And now, I come to the final point. As I understand it, at the end of your letter you make a double suggestion:

A. Not to renew our autonomy talks until after November 4, 1980, on an undefined date following the elections in the United States.
B. After that date, to hold a tripartite summit conference in which you, President Carter and I will participate.

Dear President as-Sadat: If I understood you well, I feel it may duty to ask you: Why again for the fourth time does Egypt interrupt, or suspend, or discrupt our talks? Why should we not continue with our negotiations?

You always contend that a solution is urgent. Were we to accept your suggestion, we would have agreed to a suspension of nearly 6 months or more. That is a long time indeed. Where is the sense of urgency? You yourself tell me that our world is one of plurality, of different opinions. Such differences of opinion exist between us as well. Of course, it takes a least two to negotiate. However, if you persist in your negative attitude, the negotiations will remain disrupted for the simple and only reason that Egypt repeatedly suspends the talks. On our side, I repeat our suggestion to renew without any further delay the tripartite autonomy negotiations.

And what of the "summit" idea? I understand that President Carter was not consulted. Permit me to say that both he and I should have been consulted through a diplomatic, confidential exchange. Let us at least now, however, quietly consider the matter, the venue and the date, should all three parties accept the principle itself. This should not, under any circumstances, preclude the renewal and the uninterrupted continuation of the autonomy talks. This is my concrete, positive suggestion to you.

With best wishes, [signed] Menahem Begin

BEGIN'S OFFICE: AS-SADAT DECISION NOT TO REPLY 'NOT UNDERSTOOD'

TA200908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] The prime minister's office told our correspondent this morning that President as-Sadat's announcement that he would not reply to the prime minister's latest letter is not understood. Jerusalem noted that it was As-Sadat who launched the correspondence between the two. His first message was delivered by the beginning of the month and, obviously, the proper code demanded that the prime minister respond. Later, As-Sadat sent a reply to the answer and, again, the call of duty made Mr Begin reply to it.

SHAMIR CALLS ON EGYPT TO RESUME AUTONOMY TALKS

TA191310 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on Egypt to immediately resume the autonomy talks. Speaking at the economic club in Jerusalem, Shamir said that Jerusalem, settlements in Judaea and Samaria and the attitude regarding a Palestinian state could not and must not put an end to negotiations on autonomy. The State of Israel shares in the sorrow of countries which have given in to oil blackmail and will transfer their representations from Jerusalem. The battle for the sake of Jerusalem will merge with the international war to redeem the world from the blackmailing and enslaving oil weapon which might destroy freedom in the world.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR REPORTS AS-SADAT'S MEETING WITH EDITORS

TA191708 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] The Egyptian ambassador to Israel today informed Foreign Ministry Director General David Qimhi that President as-Sadat had summoned Egyptian newspaper editors and called on them to put an end to negative and anti-Israeli publications. Ambassador Sa'd Murtada said that the attacks against the Israeli prime minister in the Egyptian press did not reflect Egyptian popular and public opinion.

The Foreign Ministry director general gave Ambassador Murtada a copy of the prime minister's letter to President as-Sadat. Mr Qimhi said that it was urgently necessary to resume the autonomy talks which had been suspended at Egypt's initiative.

EGYPT ACCUSES ISRAEL OF NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

TA191927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Aug 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] Egypt has accused Israel of nuclear cooperation with South Africa, saying that it was very concerned about this activity. This accusation was leveled by the Egyptian ambassador to the United Nations institutions in Geneva, (?Omran) ash-Shafi, in a speech at a meeting on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The Egyptian ambassador denounced Israel's refusal to sign an international agreement on this issue. He emphasized that Egypt has for many years supported the proposal to ban nuclear weapons in the Middle East and Africa.

BEGIN SENDS 'SPECIAL MESSAGE' TO ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU

TA192016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has sent a special message to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. This has been learned by our correspondent Avraham ben-Melekh. The message was conveyed verbally by Israel's ambassador to Romania Dr Abba Gefen when he met President Ceausescu yesterday. Dr Gefen received the contents of the message when he met with the prime minister in Jerusalem some time ago.

Our correspondent notes that the message deals with Israeli-Romanian relations, publications about new Romanian peace initiatives and President Ceausescu's recent meetings with PLO leaders visiting Bucharest.

The Romanian media have reported about the meeting between the president and the Israeli ambassador. However, they have not reported the delivery of the message. The Romanian media pointed out that the meeting had been a cordial one. Our correspondent emphasizes that the meetings with the Romanian president carry great political significance in Romania. The previous meeting with the Israeli ambassador was conducted 10 months ago. Romanian sources told our correspondent that reports on the expected visit of President Ceausescu to Amman in the near future were mere speculations.

Ambassador on Romania's Mideast Policy

TA191209 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebre 19 Aug 80 p 3

[HA'ARETZ Haifa correspondent report: "The Romanian Ambassador During a Visit to Haifa: 'Romanian Middle East Policy Has Not Changed'"]

[Text] "Romania's policy on the Israeli-Arab conflict remains unchanged and it is based on the desire for a just peace for all the peoples in the region," Romania's newly assigned ambassador to Israel, Mr Constantin Vasiliu, said yesterday during a visit to Haifa, hosted by Haifa Mayor Mr Arye Gur'el. The ambassador added that in his government's opinion, peace will not be achieved without the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the conquered territories and unless the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are realized.

The Romanian Government is of the opinion, the ambassador said, that the differences between Israel and the Palestinians are bridgeable through contacts, rapprochement and exchange of views, with a mutual attempt at convincing each other of their views in a respectful manner. Bearing in mind the reality in the world, the ambassador said, only a continued dialogue can help both parties.

ECUADOREAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS GOVERNMENT'S DECISION ON EMBASSY

TA200914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Ecuador's ambassador to Israel, Dr (Wilson Hervas), arrived at the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry this morning to submit his government's decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem. The ambassador told our correspondent 'Oded ben-'Ami that, personally, he deeply regrets having to leave Jerusalem. He noted, however, that he is obliged to fulfill his government's orders. The ambassador predicted that much time will pass until the actual move takes place.

Second Report: Ambassador Fails To Appear

TA191126 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Is the ambassador of Ecuador in Israel trying to evade the task his government has imposed upon him--that of moving the embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, a decision about which he is unhappy? Our correspondent 'Oded ben-'Ami reports that the ambassador, who was due to have brought the decision to the Foreign Ministry, has not arrived there; nor can he be found either at his office or at home.

This morning it was reported in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, that a decision had been made to move the embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, in order not to recognize the annexation of East Jerusalem. The decision by the Government of Ecuador points out that moving the embassy does not represent any damage to the relations between the two countries. Our correspondent comments that at least one other ambassador from a Latin American country is known to be trying to evade the embarrassing situation his government has subjected him to on the matter of transferring the embassy.

ISRAELI REPORTER CITES LIBYAN, EGYPTIAN SOURCES ON LIBYAN REVOLT

TA191127 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 19 Aug 80 pp 1, 15

[Cairo correspondent Tamar Golan report: "Cairo: The Libyan Uprising Is Not Endangering Al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Excerpts] One can sense a special alert in Cairo this morning following reports of a military rebellion against Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, near the city of Tobruq adjacent to the Egyptian border.

Nevertheless, senior Egyptian sources have denied reports alleging that hundreds of Libyan officers have crossed the border seeking political asylum in Egypt. In a conversation with me, the sources said that one can describe the uprising in Libya as "regional problems on a tribal basis."

At any rate, the evaluations in Cairo are that the revolt was cruelly suppressed with the help of East German "advisers" operating in Libya.

It has also been reported in Cairo that the disturbances in Libya began as early as the beginning of August but centered around the Tobruq area only, without reaching the capital of Tripoli.

I telephoned a Tripoli source, who told me that no "state of emergency" was declared in the town and that life proceeded there as usual.

The largest Libyan military base is located in Tobruq and hundreds of Soviet "advisers" are currently active there.

Several political circles in Egypt do not think that, at this stage, there is any danger to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

According to sources in Casablanca, 400 soldiers were killed in a battle between the revolting battalion and soldiers loyal to Al-Qadhdhafi on 6 August. The sources said that hundreds of soldiers from that battalion who survived the massacre fled to Egypt.

IDF UNITS RAID TERRORIST BASES IN LEBANON 19 AUG

TA190425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] During the night IDF units attacked and destroyed terrorist bases and artillery positions in the Arnun Hill region, northwest of the Litani River. The units have returned to their bases. Bases were attacked in Arnun, (Hama) Arnun, Tibnin and (Mazra'at at-Tahir). During the operation terrorists were killed, artillery, heavy cannon, and antitank guns were destroyed and buildings were blown up which have served the terrorists when they left for strike actions and which were used as artillery bases.

The IDF spokesman comments that our forces' operation during the night was in the framework of preventive steps the IDF has been taking recently against terrorists in southern Lebanon to foil their organization and prevent them from attacking our territory. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal adds that paratrooper and Golani [infantry] forces, supported by artillery and engineers, participated in the IDF raid during the night.

Aircraft Attack Southern Lebanon

TA190511 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Air Force planes attacked the Beaufort fortress in southern Lebanon at 0600 this morning. The fortress controls the Marj 'Uyun Valley and the Galilee panhandle settlements and the terrorists normally fire artillery and Katyusha shells from there to the enclave villages. The Air Force attack was part of the IDF action in the Arnun Hills.

Further Report on Raid

TA190549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal--live by phone]

[Text] Good morning: Ramat Arnun dominates the entire southern Lebanon region. The terrorists established in the Beaufort fortress are in the habit of attacking the Galilee panhandle from there with Katyusha rockets and attacking the enclave villages in southern Lebanon with artillery fire.

The last time the IDF visited Ramat Arnun was in January 1979. There are hundreds of terrorists in that area, the An-Nabatiyya region, which is dominated by Ramat Arnun. The region is hilly and difficult for traffic and our forces were forced to climb a steep slope on their way to their objectives last night. The forces reached all the objectives and carried out all the missions in full. The raid was complex and directed against the following targets: Arnun, (Hama) Arnun, Tibnit and (Mazra'at at-Tahir). Artillery batteries, mortars and antitank guns were destroyed. Buildings serving the terrorists as bases from which they left on strike actions and from where they had fired artillery were destroyed.

About 0600 this morning air force planes attacked the Beaufort fortress on Arnun Hill. This fortress controls the Marj 'Uyun Valley and the Galilee panhandle settlements. The action was carried out in the framework of preventive moves the IDF has been taking recently against terrorists in southern Lebanon to foil their getting organized and prevent them from leaving for strike attacks. Let us point out here that apart from the terrorists who were hit during the night, the terrorists have had more than 40 casualties since the IDF initiated action in southern Lebanon.

In this action--the one carried out last night--paratroop and Golani [infantry] forces participated with the aid of the artillery and engineering corps. The IDF units were withdrawn at the end of the operation by helicopters.

Shamir Comments on Raid

TA191504 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] [Announcer] In spite of the grave risks and sometimes the casualties involved in operations such as the one perpetrated by the IDF in southern Lebanon last night, without them Israel would not exist and Israel's security would not stand a chance. Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir made these remarks in a speech he gave in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Sha'ul Stav presents some of Shamir's remarks. [begin recording]

[Shamir] The blessings of the entire Israeli public are given and will continue to be given in the future to the Israeli soldiers and fighters wherever they go and wherever they are asked to go. We know that these operations require efforts, risks and even casualties. However, we also know that without them the State of Israel would not exist; without them the wellbeing of Israel would not stand a chance. Undoubtedly, today we are not looking forward to military victories. The entire Israeli nation today, all Israeli citizens currently aspire for peace, the solidification of peace with all our neighbors on all the borders.

[Stav] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir later on called on Egypt to immediately resume the autonomy talks. The U.S. presidential elections do not constitute a sufficient motive for suspending the negotiations. No revolutionary change will take place after the elections in Israeli-U.S. relations.

[Shamir] These very days we are again witnessing the fourth suspension [of the autonomy talks]. We do not know when the negotiations will resume. This is a most negative phenomenon. We are pointing out that Israel is not to be blamed for any of the talks suspensions, they did not come at Israel's initiative. More than once Israel expressed its desire to continue the negotiations. Israel continues to adhere to the negotiations. Israel is ready to continue the negotiations until after an agreement has been reached.

Chief of Staff's News Conference

TA191620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Military correspondent Gad Beqer's report on news conference by Chief of the General Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan following the IDF's attack in southern Lebanon on 9 August--recorded]

[Text] [Beqer] The IDF operation last night beyond the Litani River is the largest operation since the Litani operation, Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan has said.

[Eytan] Last night we carried out a large raid in the Arnun plateau, large as far as the people taking part in it, its scope, the goals and the targets, the deployment and the range of the operation are concerned. We were in that area, in some of the sites 18 months ago, in January 1979. Some of the targets were new and some are additional.

[Beqer] Four cannons, of which at least two cover the entire Galilee panhandle, were destroyed as well as six mortars. A terrorist headquarters in (Hamat) Arnun which dominated the entire region, including the Beaufort fortress and the Arnun area, was destroyed. An area held by the terrorists, including military positions, buildings, tents and antiaircraft guns, was attacked.

[Eytan] All these targets were engaged. Whatever was encountered these targets was destroyed--material, equipment, buildings, weapons, vehicles. For example, 26 houses and bunkers were destroyed.

[Beqer] The number of terrorists killed may reach 60 in addition to some 30 people injured. The chief of staff said there is no doubt about the success of the operation in spite of the large number of difficulties confronting the soldiers. The forces moved clandestinely for 5 long hours until they reached the targets.

[Eytan] The circumstances of the operation required a very difficult advance toward the targets and a very complicated movement. Recently, the terrorists have been very tense for various reasons, maybe also because of our activities along the [southern Lebanon] coast. This fact compelled us to draw a plan that would assure us of the surprise element at the beginning of the operation.

[Beqer] The IDF unit operating in the area was harassed from the Beaufort fortress. According to the plan prepared in advance, the Air Force operated just before dawn and shelled the fortress.

[Eytan] We know for certain that heavy damage was inflicted on an ammunition depot or an arsenal there. There were many casualties.

[Beqer] During the operation a house considered to be a terrorist target was not raided at the last minute. The reason was that one of the commanders in the area heard voices coming from inside the building. The voices turned out to be women and children. The order was issued not to destroy this target. Later on, a terrorist site was found nearby and destroyed.

The chief of staff said that, generally speaking, the terrorists in the area put on a fight as best as they could. However, there were no indications of any organized activities beyond the local fighting. Perhaps we will never know what the results of these operations were, Lieutenant General Eytan said. We will never know for certain that terrorist attacks [against us] will not be carried out because of these operations. Last night's operation is a good example of the implementation of a policy, mainly based on initiative.

[Eytan] This precise timing fits in with our conception of the initiative. The question is not one of timing. The question is appropriate targets, intelligence and timing--I am referring to the appropriate timing from the military point of view. Certainly, this sort of operation is weighed, considered and approved outside the army, as far as the timing and suitability are concerned. When we refer to initiative then any time we pick--a time not in reaction to, for instance, the [murder of] a child in Misgav 'Am or the [attack on a] bus on the coastal road--is the right time as far as initiative is concerned. There are those who say to themselves--or used to do so in the past--that the appropriate timing is when a serious tragedy has taken place, then it is the right time. Then everybody is in tears and the entire world thinks we are justified in our actions--then it is the time. However, this point of view does not fit in with our conception of the initiative.

[Beqer] About 20 different targets were attacked in Lebanon last night in the framework of a large and complicated raid. The chief of the general staff rated the soldiers as follows:

[Eytan] The operation was carried out on a very high level while overcoming difficulties, both regarding land conditions, the timetable and the complexity. The complexity stems from the general coordination, the coordination of schedules, the nature of the operation and the targets themselves. It is my assessment--and I have experienced on these matters--we were considered to be professionals on these matters--that it would have been impossible to reach this present high level of operation with the professionalism we had at the time. [as heard] [end recording]

OAU CONFERENCE ON OGADEN DISPUTE OPENS IN LAGOS

Nigeria's Shagari Comments

AB181730 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting of the OAU Good Offices Committee on the dispute between Ethiopia and Somalia has opened in the federal capital of Nigeria. It has attracted representatives of 10 African countries. These include Nigeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Liberia, Kenya and Egypt. Others are Sudan, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Somalia.

At the opening, President Shehu Shagari regretted that Ethiopia and Somalia were yet to accept a negotiated settlement despite several peace efforts in the past on the dispute. He stated that the OAU appreciated the feelings of the leaders of both countries on the issue and was fully aware of the difficulties involved in reaching a negotiated settlement. But the president was of the opinion that it was time Ethiopia and Somalia made the necessary sacrifice in order to facilitate the achievement of peace and reconciliation between the peoples of both countries. President Shehu Shagari emphasized that Ethiopia and Somalia owed a duty to Africa to ensure the existence of permanent peace in the Ogaden.

Ethiopia, Somalia Exchange Accusations

AB191950 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Lagos, 19 Aug (AFP)--Ethiopia and Somalia have accused each other of responsibility for the crisis in the Horn of Africa and of violating the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and United Nations charter.

The mutual accusations came during working sessions of the OAU good offices mediation committee which yesterday opened a three-day session to attempt once again to resolve the crisis over the disputed Ogaden region.

One of the members, Lesotho, is absent from the session, but Ethiopian representative Tibebu Bekele told ministers from the seven other countries on the committee that since February Somalia had sent armed groups and saboteurs into the Ogaden to prepare for a three-week attack on Warder which, according to Ethiopia, was launched at the end of May.

Mr Bekele said that Egypt was [word indistinct] behind Somali incursions into Ethiopia and had interfered in Ethiopia's internal affairs. The United States also came under attack for encouraging the Mogadishu government in its Ogaden policy as well as for trying to set up bases in Berbera and Kisimayo in Somalia.

Mr Bekele said that weapons used by Somali forces in the Ogaden were of American or North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) origin and were sent to Somalia via Egypt, Pakistan or other countries.

The origin of the conflict lies in Somalia's (?expansionist) dream, he said. But its repeated aggression Mogadishu is violating the OAU Charter unpunished.

After asking the OAU to take a clear stand on the issue Mr Bekele submitted four conditions which, he said, would guarantee peace in the Horn of Africa: Somalia must renounce its expansionist policy towards Ethiopia, accept the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU, observe international agreements, and pay war damages to Ethiopia.

For Somalia, Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre told the committee that Ethiopian and foreign troop movements in the region suggested that an unprecedented invasion of Somalia was imminent.

After accusing Ethiopia in turn of violating the OAU and UN charters by permitting foreign military intervention on a large scale Mr Barre said that the root cause of the Ogaden conflict lay in Ethiopia's systematic refusal to recognize the rights of the western Somali people, as they had refused to recognize those of the people of Eritrea.

He told the committee that the western Somalis in Ogaden should have self-determination.

We demand that the policy of exterminating and uprooting this people should be unanimously condemned, he said.

As far as Somalia was concerned, all foreign troops would have to leave the region immediately if lasting peace and security were to come to the Horn of Africa.

Ethiopia would have to stop its aggression against the Somali people and admit responsibility for the human and material losses suffered by our people, Mr Barre said.

Sources close to the mediation meeting said that it would wind up late tonight or early tomorrow.

Other members of the good offices committee are Nigeria, Tanzania, Senegal, Liberia, Cameroon, Sudan and Mauritania. Sierra Leone and Kenya have sent observers.

ETHIOPIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LAGOS MEETING ON OGADEN

LD151920 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 15 Aug 80 EA

[Excerpts] A delegation led by Comrade Tibebu Bekele, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for Lagos today to attend the meeting of the OAU committee studying the state of affairs between Ethiopia and expansionist Somalia.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the delegation is carrying a special message to the chairman of the committee, His Excellency President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria, from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council] and COPWE [Committee to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army.

The eight-member committee, established by the OAU in 1973 to study the problems created by the expansionist policies of the reactionary Somali Government, will meet in Lagos from 12 to 14 Nehase [Ethiopian dates], the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. He added that this had been decided earlier at a committee meeting in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown.

The spokesman also said the Ethiopian delegation will explain in detail to the meeting Somalia's repeated acts of aggression in pursuit of its expansionist policy as well as Ethiopia's views and position on the issue, particularly as regards the latest shameful invasion by the reactionary Mogadishu government. It was stated that since Somalia has repeatedly violated the OAU Charter and pursues illegal and expansionist policies, the Lagos meeting should ask this country to change its erroneous policies and strictly respect the aforesaid charter.

KENYA

MINISTER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT AID WITH PRC, U.S. ENVOYS

LD151530 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 15 Aug 80 EA

[Text] The minister for culture and social services, Mr Jeremiah Nyagah, said today that Kenya welcomed with open hands any development assistance given to her.

Conferring with the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Mr Yang Keming, who called on him, Mr Nyagah commended the Chinese Government for agreeing to construct a national stadium. The minister said Kenya always looked forward to strengthening friendly relationships with other countries in the interests of the people.

Mr Keming told the minister that it was gratifying to note that Kenya has made great strides in cultural achievements since independence. He added that he was happy with the current cultural exchanges between his country and Kenya. He extended invitations to dancers at the Bomas of Kenya to visit China, where they were held in high esteem for their excellent performances.

Mr Nyagah also received the American ambassador to Kenya, Mr William Harrop, who said that his country and Kenya shared the same principles in terms of development.

CONGO

SASSOU-N'GUESSO ADDRESS TO NATION PRAISED

AB181340 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Aug 80

[Station commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] "Our country achieved independence on 15 August 1960. The long colonial era had thus ended but this was not the end of domination." The struggle therefore continued and was marked 3 years later by the revolution of 13, 14 and 15 August 1963. "We solemnly committed ourselves to the task of destroying the old order and establishing a new order of justice, freedom and social values." "Wherever we may be, each of us must lend a hand; we must work. This is the only way to success; it is the guarantee of the independence and freedom for which we so much aspire. These concepts of independence, freedom and work were thoroughly discussed by President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso when he addressed the nation on the evening of 14 August. He clearly explained the relationship between these three concepts. This aspect of the presidential address marvellously expressed Comrade Denis Sassou-N'Guesso's stand on this question:

[Begin Sassou-N'Guesso recording] "Since 1960, many speeches have been made calling on the people to work. I am now making the same appeal." "We are determined to set tasks and to control their execution. Those who confine themselves to complaining without lending a hand are evading their responsibilities. Independence means hard work for the progress of the country and the provision of the people's needs. The people must not expect anything other than the fruits of their own labor if they do not want to go down on their knees before an almighty and domineering benefactor." [end recording]

"This is no longer the time for divisions. We must resolutely begin work, real work, liberating work." President Denis Sassou-N'Guesso's appeal was clear and concise. The president has not changed his method. He explained the situation in all its cruel reality as well as the prospects for success. This is what he had always done. "The president's warning was unequivocal. He completely rejected complacency which generates harmful feelings and behavior and the taste for an easy life whose consequences would be inevitably disastrous for our future. We must remember that the political leadership does not want this. The people must not behave as if they are resting on their laurels."

ZAIRE

MOBUTU RETURNS FROM GABON ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AB181953 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1840 GMT 18 Aug 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 18 Aug (AZAP)--The founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, returned to Kinshasa from Libreville at 1805 on Monday. In Libreville he attended the 20th independence anniversary celebrations of Gabon. Citizen Mobutu, who was accompanied by his wife Mama Bobi Ladawa as well as Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Citizen Seti Yale, special presidential security adviser, and Citizen Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi, personal undersecretary of the president of the republic, was welcomed at Ndjili International Airport by the permanent secretary of the Political Bureau, Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, who was accompanied by the first state commissioner, Citizen Bo-Boliko Lokonga; the chief of general staff of the FAZ [Zairian Armed Forces], Gen Singa Boyenge Mosambay; the state commissioner for territorial administration and political organization, Citizen Mafema Nga Nzeg; and Major Mulamba.